

THE HAZEL GREEN HERALD.

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HAZEL GREEN, KENTUCKY.

GENERAL.

The lumber cut in Maine the past season was 135,000,000 feet, or about 10,000,000 less than that of 1884.

A Georgian claims to have perfected a contrivance for running street cars by a quicksilver motor.

Seven tunnels have been successfully run into the mountains in Los Angeles County, California, and water obtained for irrigation purposes.

A man in Mansfield, Mass., failed to attempt to commit suicide. The next day he was accidentally killed by falling under the wheels of a railroad train.

In a burning cabin in Franklin County, Ga., two colored children perished and a dog which had been left with them refused to leave them, and was burned to death by their side.

Among the immigrants who passed through Pittsburgh recently, were four children, ranging in age from four to twelve years, who were bound for St. Louis, and had traveled by themselves all the way from Germany.

The Boston Ideal Opera Company, which has been a favorite organization with lovers of light opera all over the country, gave a farewell performance of "Pinafore" at the Globe Theater in Boston, recently, and was disbanded.

The Medical Journal states that a handful of common salt thrown daily into closed drains, will occasionally help to counteract the noxious effects of the omnipresent sewer gas.

Mrs. Fred Hess, living near Alexandria, Va., missed her little five-year-old child, to find him in the well clinging with both hands to a crevice in the wall, and crying lustily. "Mamma, come and take me!" the little fellow was heard to exclaim. "The little fellow was fished out unharmed."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Good Advice.—Journalist to his wife: "I feel very this morning. I don't see that it is worth while to go to work, for my head aches so painfully that I can't think." Wife: "Don't try to think any to-day, dear. Stay at home and work on your book."—*Arkansas Traveler.*

An immense alligator was caught and killed on Bayou Bartholomew by darkies recently. The monster was twenty-two feet long, and was caught by arranging a log chain in the shape of a noose, baited with a dog. This was rough on the pup, but it was taken from Pine Bluff, Ark., and sent to the zoo at St. Louis. The people ought to thank the darkies for their work, says a *Pine Bluff (Ark.) Commercial.*

An effort has recently been made to measure the dimensions and speed of deep sea waves with marked success. The longest wave recorded measured a half mile from crest to crest, with a period of twenty-three seconds. Waves having a length of 500 to 600 feet and period of ten to twelve seconds are the ordinary storm waves of the North Atlantic Ocean.

A resident of Bangor, Me., recently noticed a large and small spider in pursuit of a fly. The small one caught the fly and was carrying him off, when the large one attacked him, took possession of the fly and marched away. The little one crept up behind the large one, bit him on the leg and ran away for dear life. Instantly the large spider commenced swelling, and in five minutes was dead.—*Boston Post.*

The other day a truck-driver tied his horse and wagon to the rear of a train of empty oil cars on the West Shore track in Weehawken, N. J. During his temporary absence a locomotive was hooked on to the train. It started at a rather lively pace, dragging the horse and wagon with it. The animal kept up about a mile, but the pace proved too much for him, and he fell down exhausted. When Von Hagen returned it took him three hours to find the animal, which was badly injured. The wagon was scattered along the track.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The most elegant way to eat an orange, says a lady from Philadelphia, is no longer to extract the juice by a spoon, but to put a fork in the orange at the part precisely opposite to the stem. With a steel knife that has been sharpened for the occasion, pare down the peel in thick slices until you have all the white meat and pith away. Then, without removing the fork, hold it up to the mouth sideways, and eat it as you would corn from the ear. This gives you the pulp only.

Civil service examining rooms: Examiner (looking over John Smith's papers)—This man has made a bad botch of this mathematical question. Principal Examiner—What is the question? Examiner (reading)—If I owe Willam Jones \$65, and promise to pay him \$6 a month, how much will I owe him at the end of a year? Prin. Ex.—Well what did he answer? Ex.—He said it was \$65. Prin. Ex.—That man is a natural born government clerk; already has the traits. Mark him 100.—*Washington Herald.*

A writer in the *Medical World* says that as opium is an antidote for pain, so, conversely, the real antidote for an overdose of opium is to cause persistent pain. With this idea he has often placed a hand-vice on the thumbs, and snap clothes-pins on the fingers to neutralize the effects of the drug. The method appears to have been successful, though the patients did not feel pain until a considerable time after the application. As the pain increased in severity the pins were removed one by one and the patient revived.

A curious project has been started in Paris by an association of journalists—namely, to hold an exhibition of pictures rejected at the Salon, rejected not this year or last year, but any time since juries were first devised. Such an Exposition des Refuses would be almost a rival to the Luxembourg. It would include some of the most characteristic works of some of the greatest French painters. Geraint, Delacroix, Millet, Daubigny, Troyon, Roussin, would hang side by side with Courbet, Manet and Degas; and the list might be almost indefinitely extended.

A terrible story comes from Tlalcala, Tex. Two years ago two men agreed to exchange wives. The swap was favorably received by one of the women, but the other resisted the vile contract with all her power. She threatened to expose the two wretches, and they to punish and at the same time silence her, took her to a lonely place, not far from town, and there buried her alive. The act would never have come to light had not one of the wretches tried to commit the same act on a young girl whom he had failed to ruin, and who, managing to escape, brought the whole affair to the knowledge of the authorities.—*Chicago Herald.*

QUEER THINGS IN TRADE.

France Craves the Raw Material for the American Girl's Chewing-Gum—Peculiar Phase of Commerce in South American Country.

If you imagine that the Vassar girl is not a great factor in the commerce of this country, he will be astonished to learn that during the year 1884 the republic of Mexico exported \$134,357.65 worth of chewing-gum, nearly all of which comes to Pittsburgh for manufacture, and during the fourth quarter of last year alone exports from Mexico of this enchanter material amounted to \$41,233.70. When the public understands that the caoutchouc exports during the past year only reached \$202,496.05, and for the last quarter only \$46,459.16, it will begin to appreciate the exciting race between rubber, gutta-percha, and chewing-gum, furnished by the Aztec country. According to Minister Morgan, our total imports from Mexico for the last twelve months reached the enormous sum of \$21,824,400.55, exceeding by over \$2,000,000 the imports from Mexico by any other nation. Of this amount more than one-half, or \$12,822,240, was in precious metals, the remainder being distributed in fruits, fine woods, hides, live animals, coffee, sugar and tobacco.

The State of Colima is dwelt upon at length by Consul Mahlo, of Manzanillo, as a magnificent country for American investment in coffee estates, which are said to be wonderfully successful and remunerative. The Colima coffee has become an article of export to the United States, where it realizes the highest prices. It resembles Mocha, has an exquisite flavor, and sells for twenty to twenty-five cents a pound. Colima ranks second in quantity and first in quality in the coffee-producing States of Mexico, but Colima, in addition to growing coffee, now and then with yellow fever, is on the ragged edge of a living volcano, which almost destroyed the city in 1818, and killed two thousand people in 1860. Nevertheless, Consul Mahlo says: "The whole trade of Colima is chiefly in the hands of Germans, who are doing an immense business, and many of them have been able to retire, after a comparatively short residence here, to their native country as rich men." It may not be amiss to add that the present Consul Mahlo states that he will sign if his annual salary of \$350 (one fee) is not increased, and there may yet be a chance for some of the patriots to "catch on." Consul-General Sutton, of Matamoros, calls attention to the immense profit in establishing ranches on a large scale in Tamaulipas and Coahuila, and for horse export to the United States and Cuba.

A curious feature of the annual report of Consul Frisbie is that of the \$2,788,266.62 worth of sparkling champagnes imported by the United States from Rheims during the past year. St. Joseph, Mo., received 30 cases of champagne, worth only \$100, imported 10 cases. This almost unaccountable when New York imported 178,255 cases, Chicago 1,292 cases, Cincinnati 174 cases, and Louisville 30 cases, unless it be that St. Louis buys all her imported champagnes in New York at second-hand. But it looks like a bad showing. Rheims at the present time there are 16,000 machines at work, other laboring people out of employment, but the city authorities did an original thing by furnishing employment to married men only on public improvements at 35 cents a day.

Consul Irish, of Cognac, reports \$1,153,696.22 worth of brandy exported to the United States last year, besides \$334,693 in porcelain and \$11,190 in paper, for which we exchanged wood for construction, wheat, and a small consignment of manufactured tobacco. A peculiar item in this report is \$178.75 worth of "show cards and circulars" exported to this country. Consul Irish remarks: "Great fortunes are made in the export of show cards and circulars to Americans who shall introduce and develop trade that shall revolutionize the present order of things. The people are wealthy, fond of their own country, and rarely emigrate."

Consul Charlesworth shows that the wine trade of Madeira has steadily decreased in exports to the United States from \$30,365 in 1880 to \$17,216 in 1884. Last season's grapes were finely matured, and the wine said to be of better quality than for years past. It may shock tender stomachs to learn that the very ancient practice of treading out the wine with the feet is still in vogue. Consul Charlesworth says the grapes are placed in a large wooden vat, in which the peasants, with legs bare to the knees, travel in a circle to the cadence of an extemporized song—the sentiment of which is suited to the occasion—until the grapes are reduced to a pulp. This is placed in a primitive press with a long screw and wooden screw. If not too full from shore, and must—as it is now called—is put in casks and conveyed by boats to the merchant in Funchal, in whose hands it undergoes the various operations of racking and fermentation. It then receives the necessary amount of spirit, and either undergoes the artificial heating process or is stored in warehouses until it has acquired the proper age for use. The Consul adds, by way of solace, perhaps, that all the wine firms have steadily refused to handle any adulterations, and their brands may always be relied upon.

Consul-General Heap writes from Salomina that this is the most favorable time to introduce agricultural implements into Macedonia. This country has lost caste in Caracas. Oleomargarine has done the job for us, and many American goods are now looked upon there with suspicion. Nevertheless, Consul General Root says the United States exports to Caracas enormous amounts of flour, lard, canned oysters, canned hams, deviled oysters, beer, paints, sulphate of quinine, pharmaceutical sundries, ropes, gray draps and domestics, prints, clocks, cheap jewelry, electroplate, pianos, carriages, harness, wheelbarrows, trunks, hunting-knives, axes and hatchets, motive steam-engines and steam-pumps. The agent reiterates the complaint made throughout the world that the moment American exporters get a trade on a certain article they commence sending out inferior goods under superior brands. England and Germany are never guilty of this trick.

In the matter of immigration Chili would make a mossback fairly howl with rage. That Government actually hires people to go there, and then pays them to stay. It gives the immigrant third-class passage for himself and family, to be repaid by small installments of his seventy-five acres of ground, with thirty-seven acres additional for every unmarried son between the ages of fourteen and twenty-five, and gives him fifty years to pay for it. The colonist is also provided with a yoke of oxen, a milch cow, one

hundred boards, a keg of nails, \$5 worth of seeds, and \$15 a month in money during the first year. The nitrate of soda exported to the United States from Chili amounted to \$840,167, while Great Britain figured for the enormous sum of \$2,397,405. Of the large iodine output the United States took \$448,825 worth.

Every cloud has a silver lining, and it will be refreshing to learn from Consul Agent Neuner that the export of accordeons from Gera to the United States has decreased from \$82,881 in 1883 to \$43,827 in 1884. The bulk of exportation from Gera to this country is, however, in worsted goods, of which we received last year \$1,084,139 worth.

Vice Consul Tappan, of Merida, says there is a good field in Yucatan for American cordage manufacturers and consignment business of a general nature. There is a strong demand in Switzerland just now for turkey feathers, which are extensively used in the manufacture of dusters. Consul Gifford, of Basle, reports that in consequence of the demand the price of these feathers has more than quadrupled, the supply remaining inadequate to the demand.

Para exported to the United States last year \$23,577 worth of balsam copaiba, in addition to \$19,000,000 worth of India rubber, \$134,603 of Brazil nuts, \$80,614 of deer skins, and \$57,260 of Peruvian bark.—*Washington Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

ACUTE SYNOVITIS.

The Philosophy of This Distressing Disease and Its Cure.

As the chest cavity is lined with a membrane that secretes a fluid, to keep the parts soft and moist, and to prevent friction between the chest and the lungs, so the joints are lined with a similar membrane, for a similar purpose. This membrane is called a synovial membrane, and it lines all closed cavities, i.e., such as do not open directly, or indirectly, upon the surface. The cavities which do so open are lined with mucous membrane. The membrane which covers the cartilage of joints is specifically called the synovial membrane. Synovitis is inflammation of this membrane.

It may be due to blow, or to strain, or to some other direct injury; or to long standing; or to some other disease, as rheumatism, for instance. It is more common in the knee-joint, as this is more exposed.

In acute synovitis the membrane is thickened, the parts beneath swell, and the serous fluid is greatly increased in quantity, causing a bulging around the knee. There is also a severe sharp pain (which is increased by the least movement), and more or less fever. If inflammation is very intense the fluid becomes purulent, and forms an abscess; and the fever is much severer. A stiff joint may result, or even amputation become necessary to save the life.

Within a few years Dr. Martin, of Chicago, introduced the method of treating synovitis of the knee-joint by bandaging it with pure rubber, without the aid of any other material. The bandage, as tightly as could be borne with comfort, from the foot to above the knee. To prevent chafing, when walking, the joint, for three inches above and below the patella, is strapped with non-irritating rubber plaster. The bandage is to be worn from four to six weeks, day and night. Comfort and support are at once experienced, and soon the effused fluid is absorbed and the limb restored to strength and use. In case the amount of fluid is large, this should first be drawn off by aspiration.

Dr. Martin before the sudden death, treated over four hundred cases in this way. His son, who was associated with him, says: "In the last twelve years over two hundred cases have been treated by aspiration, with a single strapping of the joint, and subsequent use of the bandage. In all these cases, excepting a very few, the cure was effected in the early stages of the disease. The patient was not only permitted, but obliged, to take a daily and considerable amount of walking exercise. In not a single instance has there been a failure of absolute and entire cure, requiring in one case seventeen weeks, but in no other more than eleven weeks."—*Youth's Companion.*

MOROSINI.

The Custodian of Gould's Secrets a Practical Joker.

Giuseppe P. Morosini, the custodian of Jay Gould's secrets and the guardian of the latter's private papers, is a great practical joker. If he ever stuck a pin in Mr. Gould's chair, Gould did not let on, but Morosini was no respecter of persons in his fun. Once when there was a Union Pacific meeting at Gould's old office, at No. 80 Broadway, Morosini found time hanging heavily on his hands. At last a happy thought came to him. He cut a pile of newspapers in strips and stuffed the bands of the astute directors' hats with them. When Sidney Dillon, F. M. Ames, and the other gentlemen came to pull on their hats, they found the strips of paper in their eyes, and confusion and wonderment prevailed until Morosini's little pleasantry was discovered. When Morosini was Treasurer of the New Jersey Southern Railroad he had no money to handle, for the reason that the company had no funds. A great many bills were due the company, and Morosini prepared for the event. When the day came it brought with it a great crowd of persons who had bills to present. Morosini had seen to it that no bill was built and that the windows were opened and nailed, so that they could not be closed. He went out to see if he could raise some money, and left the crowd to be frozen out. The experiment was a success.

Morosini has a hobby. It is the collection of antiques of all kinds, and especially old arms. He has the finest and most complete collection of antique arms of any in the country. He likewise has a large collection of old miniatures painted on ivory. Kings, queens and the nobility generally used to have their pictures painted in this manner, and Morosini's collection includes many royal specimens. Morosini is a man of fine bearing, and when he stands in the bow window of Gould's office at Broadway and Rector street, as he does very often, the fact is something to admire amid the bustle of the great financial mart.—*Financial Chronicle.*

The Postmaster of Sandy Hill, N. Y., has been cured of rheumatism in a wonderful manner. He has been a great sufferer from the disease, and some one told him if he would carry some raw potatoes in his pocket he would be cured. He selected two Hebron peck and put one in his pocket and the other in his coat. He carried the potatoes, and the rheumatism has disappeared.—*Troy Times.*

HOME AND FARM.

Old trees should be cultivated more than they are. They are usually neglected for the young trees.—*N. Y. Independent.*

Sulphur matches placed in flower pots, the sulphur acids down, have been found to destroy tree worms which are so fatal to house-plants.—*Tribune Blade.*

To make rice griddle-cakes take one pint of flour, one cup of cold boiled rice, one teaspoon of salt, two eggs well beaten, milk to make a tolerably thick batter; beat altogether well. Bake on griddles.—*Exchange.*

To make cologne-water try this rule: To one quart of alcohol allow three drachms of oil of lavender, one drachm of oil of rosemary, three drachms each of oil of bergamot and essences of lemon, and three drops of cinnamon.—*Detroit Post.*

White Muffins.—One quart of flour, one pint of sweet milk, two eggs well beaten, two teaspoons baking powder, large tablespoon of butter, to be melted in the milk; a little salt; add the milk and melted butter to well-beaten eggs; lastly, add the flour; bake in muffin tins.—*The Household.*

Henry Ives thinks the farmer ought to know which way the wind blows every morning, so that he can more intelligently lay out the work for the day. A good weather vane, therefore, on the peak of his barn has more than a merely ornamental value.—*Cleveland Leader.*

Pneumonia is noticed this spring in connection with biliousness, "bilious pneumonia" being a common form of the disease. Simple living and a lemon before breakfast will make one less liable to an attack of biliousness, and strengthen the system to resist pneumonia.—*Chicago Times.*

Wheat, now the most important cereal crop, cultivated in all parts of the world, and one of the principal articles of human food, was derived from a wild form of grass, and can only be improved and maintained by careful culture. Although widely disseminated it is nowhere found growing wild.

Heavy soils are always benefitted by an addition of sand. Leaf mould and well-decomposed stable manure are excellent for soil, and, if light or light. Fresh, coarse manure should be avoided in flower beds, and if no other is obtainable it should be broken up well and composted with soil.—*Chicago Times.*

Sponge Drops: Beat to a froth three eggs and a cup of sugar. Strain into this heaping cup of sifted flour, in which one teaspoonful of cream of tartar has been mixed. Dissolve half a teaspoonful of soda in a very little hot water, add last, after beating well. Flavor with lemon, nutmeg or vanilla. Butter tin sheets with washed butter, free from salt, and drop the mixture in teaspoonfuls upon them about three inches apart. Bake in quick oven. Serve with ice cream.—*Boston Transcript.*

A nice tart may be made of one pint of molasses, boiled five minutes, then add a piece of butter the size of a walnut, a squeeze of lemon and a grate of nutmeg. Beat two eggs very light, and stir slowly into the boiling molasses. If eggs are scarce, or you do not choose to use them, you can take two spoonfuls of flour, and stir it in up free from lumps in a little water, put it in the molasses and beat two or three minutes. Bake in an undercrust only, and put twisted strips of the paste over the top.—*Boston Transcript.*

Many a man has broken his back and lost his heart on a poor farm which he has inherited and run down by bad management. He has spread his labor and capital over one hundred acres, when by confining himself to twenty-five or thirty he might have become happy and rich. The way to repair such an error is to begin with one field and get that into good condition, and let the rest rest, and so go on through the farm. One rich field will then make it easy to enrich another, or two; and while the beginning is slow, it is downhill work, and as the end is nearly reached progress is fast and easy.—*N. Y. Times.*

OATS.

The Value of Oats as a Fodder Crop—How They Should Be Grown.

The most successful farmers feed their stock on a variety of food. Experience has proved that a herd of cattle fed on but one kind of fodder, though it may be the best that grows, will not keep as healthy or do as well as if fed on several kinds. While the principal food may be composed of that fodder which can be grown on the farm to the best advantage, a change to some other fodder not as easily grown is often very desirable.

Among the fodder crops that can be grown on most farms may be named oats. While this fodder is not quite so good for mule cows as barley fodder, it makes a change that is agreeable as well as beneficial to the cows, providing the crop is properly grown and cured. The great mistake that many make in raising oat fodder is not sowing seed enough; four bushels to the acre is not too much. The straw is then fine and can be easily cured so that the hay will be perfectly sweet, and will be eagerly sought for by both horses and cattle; but if only two bushels be sown to the acre the straw will be so coarse that it is difficult to feed it to stock properly dry, so it will not be so easily cured, and when in this condition it is not a desirable food for any animal.

Farmers who have tried to grow oat fodder in this way have become discouraged and abandoned it as a fodder crop; but those farmers who have sown seed enough to make the straw fine, and have cured it a valuable fodder crop. On good land a very large crop can be grown, much more than barley or rye, and quite as much as of Hungarian. The only drawback to the oat crop is its liability to rust; occasionally we have a season like last year, when the rust strikes it before it is fully grown; but it is not much more liable to rust than timothy grass, unless it is permitted to stand until the grain is fully matured. It is found that it is beginning to rust it is best to cut it, although it is not just commencing to blossom; but when there is no appearance of rust it should be permitted to stand until the kernel is nearly grown.

To those who understand just how to grow it and how to cure it, the oat crop is one that will give as good returns as almost any crop grown on the farm; but it is not best for the farmer to depend upon it for a fodder crop, but to let it come in to make up a variety. Corn, rye, barley and Hungarian are all good and should be considered.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

In this country any man who plays a fiddle, trains dogs, or teaches school, is a "professor."—*N. Y. Times.*

CARPETS AND RUGS.

Fine Grades of Each Which are Manufactured in America.

"An increased demand for the luxuries of life indicates the advancement of a community in art, taste and refinement," said an experienced salesman in the carpet and rug department of a great wholesale house to a reporter for the *Daily News*. "Take carpets and rugs alone, for instance. Ten years ago the stocks of the leading jobbing houses in Chicago would not average more than two hundred or two hundred and fifty pieces each. Now they carry from five hundred to seven hundred pieces each of body Brussels and the higher grades. The heaviest trade is in extra super-ingrain, and tapestry Brussels comes next. Are the finer grades imported? Well, I should say not. We make better carpets in America than are made anywhere else in the world, and the same may be said of rugs. Of course you can not include among the latter the rare India and Persian imported rugs. I have seen in a well-known house in New York small rugs six by two feet in size worth fifty and sixty dollars, while larger India rugs fifty and one hundred years old, on which whole families have worked for a year or two, and which look like the rare old drapery taken from some picture, are worth fifteen to eighteen hundred dollars. There is not much competition in rugs. The leading industries in this country are confined to the manufacture of tapestry Brussels, body Brussels, and Smyrna rugs, while there is a large manufacture and importation of velvets, moquettes and punjaubs. A firm in Halifax, N. S., are the largest manufacturers in the world of velvets and Brussels. The Smyrna and moquette rugs are the most costly. The Smyrnas are alike on both sides and run to high colors, while most of the others are in patterns of flowers, animals, and an infinite variety of designs.

"Some time ago the favorite design in Brussels and velvet rugs was the 'Jumbo' pattern, while the figures of horses, dogs and stags were placed in many. The Smyrna rug is the most difficult to make, and the costliest; the body Brussels comes next, while the tapestry Brussels and moquette are the least costly. The process of manufacture is difficult to explain. It would require a trip through the manufactories to become acquainted with the details. The tapestry Brussels is printed first and then woven into mats and rugs. The body Brussels patterns are formed on Jacquard looms and cards. The leaves and flowers are formed by a process of chinery on the cards, by the same process employed in making carpets. Velvets, moquettes and punjaubs are made on power looms, the same as velvet carpets. They are woven out of worsted, and the pile is cut or sheared down. In Smyrna and imitations of imported rugs, the material is woven in colors, and then cut into strips and woven in stripes or broad ground figures on hand looms. They are entirely alike on both sides, and are an extremely favorite rug. They vary in size from one foot square to twelve or fifteen feet, with borders. Some of the looms in which these rugs are woven are eighteen feet wide. There are several varieties of cheap and inferior rugs made by individuals, but they do not come into contact or competition with the regular trade. They are made on much the same plan as the old-fashioned rag carpet. It requires especial talent and skill to manufacture the different varieties of rugs. For instance, the body Brussels and ingrain carpets are very nearly alike in process of manufacture, but the maker of these is not capable of making tapestries, in which the pattern is stamped first.

SISTERS of Notre Dame, Gowanstown, Md., say Red Star Cough Cure is beneficial.

THAT was a very conscientious humorist who broke off an engagement because his girl had chestnut hair.—*The Hatchet.*

Variety the Spice of Life.

There is variety in the letters received by Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, testifying to the cures effected by her Vegetable Compound and the great relief afforded to thousands of women in all sections of the country. Of Toronto, says: "I have taken three bottles of your Compound, and have derived great benefit already." Mrs. Stephen B. of Stoughton, Quebec, says: "I am very much benefited by your Compound. I have taken three bottles, and have derived great benefit already." Mrs. H. S. of Santa Fe, says: "Your Compound has done me a great deal of good." Mrs. J. D. of Portland, Me., says: "I have done for me all I claimed to, and I heartily recommend it to all suffering as I have done." Mrs. D. H. E. of Lexington, Va., says: "I have taken one bottle and I assure you I feel a great deal better. I feel strong as ever and I never feel a pain in my back since the second dose."

WHAT is a great deal worse than raining cats and dogs? Hailing a stage.

Delicate diseases, affecting male or female, however induced, speedily and permanently cured, by the use of three letter stamps. Consultation free. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

"You did wrong to shoot that man's dog. You might have pushed him off with the butt of your gun," said the Judge to a man who was charged with shooting a neighbor's dog. "I would have done that," replied the prisoner, "if the dog had come at me first; but he came at me with his biting end."—*Philadelphia Times.*

BOARD OF HEALTH—the washboard.—*N. Y. Herald.*

NO SOLDIER was ever sued for assaulting a battery.

SOMETHING that will bear looking into.—*Microscope.—Oil City Derrick.*

NATURAL CONSEQUENCES: Roller Rink. Starts again. Big crowd. No fear. Dizzy Dudes. Stands gracefully. Try our kind.

Puts on rollers. Takes stroke. Sings out. Last act. No more tricks. Makes for seat. Sky scraper. Last act. Undertaker.

A CROCK call: "Any old clo?"—*Somerville Journal.*

Is the matter of a diet a boiled egg is hard to beat.—*Merchant Traveler.*

"ONE sees singular sights at sea," said a person who had just crossed the Atlantic. "I saw the ocean heave, a passenger heave, and the ship heave to."—*Boston Courier.*

Most of Persia is very rugged; hence the Persian rug.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

THEY are now making wool out of wood, but this will not make it sheep.

A POLISHED delivery—cuffs and collars from the laundry.—*Burlington Free Press.*

"I saw your advertisement for a 'young man of good address,' remarked one of the applicants for a vacant position, and I thought I would call in and reply. My address is Boston, Mass., and if that isn't as good as the best I should like to know where you will and a letter from—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE HAS SEVERAL THOUSAND LETTERS, BUT T IS THE ONE MOST USED.

For the Ladies.

Laughter is the poor man's plaster. Musing every burden right; Turning sadness into gladness. Dickest hour to May dawn's bright. 'Tis the deepest and the cheapest Cure for all of this description. But for those that women's wear. Use Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." Cures all weaknesses and irregularities, "beating down" venereal, gonorrhea, internal fever, bloating, displacements, inflammation, morning sickness and tendency to cancerous disease. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

"THE boy who 'hit the nail on the head' went to find that it was his thumb-nail."

I Had a Dreadful Cough, and raised a considerable amount of blood and matter; besides, I was very thin, and so weak I could scarcely walk about the house. This was the case of a man with consumption arising from liver complaint. He recovered his health completely by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Thousands of others bear similar testimony.

A good big-lining is half of the game.—*The Judge.*

DESERVING OF CONFIDENCE.—There is no article which so richly deserves the confidence of the public as BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Those suffering from Asthma and Bronchial Diseases, Coughs and Colds, should try them. Sold only in boxes.

THE way to make an overcoat last is to make the undercoat first.—*Lynn Union.*

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute. See GILMAN'S SHIP SOAP and beautifies. See GILMAN'S CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

A DENTIST is no chicken. He is always a pull-it.

WILKOFF'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC

A warranted cure for all diseases caused by malarial poisoning of the blood, such as Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Stomach Pain, Dumb Chills, Intermittent, Remittent, Biliousness and all other Fevers caused by malarial. It is also the safest and best cure for enlarged Spleen (Fever Cakes), General Debility and Periodic Numbness. For Sale at all Druggists.

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Says that when a customer asks for THE BEST Spring Medicine he confidently recommends

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I have been in the drug and prescription business in Nashua over forty years, and am the oldest druggist here. I was the first to introduce your valuable medicine in this city. I believe in them. Ayer's Sarsaparilla I take pleasure in recommending to my customers, well knowing it to give satisfaction. In all my experience, as a druggist, I have yet to hear the first complaint against it.

From F. E. Bailey & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Having sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla since it was first placed upon the market, we can say, after an experience covering a quarter of a century, that we have yet to learn of a case where it has failed to give satisfaction. Its merits are fully established.

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We have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla for years, and our customers are much pleased with its effects. We believe it to be one of the best medicines in the market.

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Positively cure SICK-HEADACHE, Biliousness, and all LIVER and BOWEL Complaints, MALARIA, BLOOD POISON, Skin Diseases, COUGHS, COLIC, A DYSPEPSIA, and all other Disorders of the Digestive System. Have no equal. "I find them a valuable Cathartic and Liver Pill."—Dr. T. H. Palmer, Monticello, Va. The best Purgative I have ever used. It is more powerful than any other. It is the only one that does not injure the system. It is the only one that is pleasant to take. It is the only one that is safe. It is the only one that is reliable. It is the only one that is effective. It is the only one that is cheap. It is the only one that is good. It is the only one that is true. It is the only one that is honest. It is the only one that is fair. It is the only one that is just. It is the only one that is kind. It is the only one that is gentle. It is the only one that is merciful. It is the only one that is loving. It is the only one that is forgiving. It is the only one that is patient. It is the only one that is humble. It is the only one that is meek. It is the only one that is mild. It is the only one that is sweet. It is the only one that is pure. It is the only one that is clean. It is the only one that is fresh. It is the only one that is bright. It is the only one that is clear. It is the only one that is true. It is the only one that is honest. It is the only one that is fair. It is the only one that is just. It is the only one that is kind. It is the only one that is gentle. It is the only one that is merciful. It is the only one that is loving. It is the only one that is forgiving. It is the only one that is patient. It is the only one that is humble. It is the only one that is meek. It is the only one that is mild. It is the only one that is sweet. It is the only one that is pure. It is the only one that is clean